CROTON WATER.

Its Reckless and Useless Waste-How it Oc-ours-Facts as to the Consumption of Cro-ton Will the Supply be Sufficient for the In-crease of Population?—Remedial Measures a Necessity-New Works Contemplated by the Croton Board, &c.

"Wilful waste makes worful want" is a household

ase, the truth of which is acknowledged by all naand has had the sanction of all ages. Its verity ne the less applicable to those things which nature revided for us with a bountiful hand, than to those because of their scarcity become more intrivisi-valuable. From its very profuseness there is r Croton water. So great has been the increase of waste—the consumption of the supply actually ling every few years—that public attention is being to the question whether the present means of supwill be commensurate with the prespective increase opulation. It is but a short time ago that the HERALD station. It is but a short time ago that the had not bed in its "Voice of the People" a number of com-nious bearing on this subject. Some of our cor-dents complained that already the head or force of was not sufficient to keep a supply in the stories of many of our buildings, espechand, and the query was strongly put to the Board why this deficit in quantity of the mest exable of all necessaries was not remedied? To ery there is a a ready answer, the truth of which to acknowledged by all who investigate the sub-by v.z.—The water is recklessly, sinfully wasted, and force and quantity of course lessened in consequence, sons who have paid attention to the matter assert t two-thirds of the daily supply finds its way into sewers without baving previously served any of purpose whatever. This may be an overestimate, oportion of the averment will be found not to be great after all. When we take into considerathe known causes of waste, the amount of water ich is lost appears to be most startling; but if to but is appears to be most starting; but if to be we add the ten thousand and one unknown avenues ough which the loss of Croton is brought at, the sum becomes so stupendous as to the inquiry whether immediate steps must not be taken to prevent this reckless use, or rather e, if the city is to have security in the future for a ufficiency of God's most beneficent gift to mankind. In lay before the public some of the causes which

red acres, and its available capacity is estimated at indred millions of gallons. The Groton was introed into this city in 1842. In 1843, when the capacity fountain reservoir had been fully tested by one on of the works, made experiments as to the desummer season, subjecting the water to the great-poration, there would be sufficient to furnish one on of inhabitants with twenty gallons per day for pace of thirty consecutive days. This averment, nded on authentic investigation, should be enough to at rest (provided all uscless waste were avoided) any ply from any cause other than such as afflicted the n of Israel in the time of Elijah, when, as the

s of gallons in twenty-four hours; and the minimum r, after a season of drought, is twenty-seven milired and sixty-six and one-sixth feet above the servoir in Forty-second street is one hundred feet above the level of mean tide—this last

the height to which the water may generally be available throughout the city.

difficulty to the natural capacity in the lake (six set millions of gallous) there is always sufficient in the reservoirs to meet the actual demands of y should the mun supply be cut off temporarily sairs to the dam or for any other necessary came, reservoir at Eighty-sixth street there usually are indeed and fifty millions of gallo are in the new off in Central Park, one thousand shd twenty nine ms; in the distributing reservoir in Forty-second twenty millions.

sent amount of waste with "ything like certainty; but one thing is sure—every be years the consumption of water is doubled, though, the population does not increased in a ratio in anywise proportioned to this sugmentation of the water supply, demanded. A family requires no more food thit, year, provided its number is not increased, they, it did leat. The individual consumption of gas is not increased yearly; why, then, should the average amount of water furnished keep continuity increasing per capita? Some personsaryue that the fairer, means of furnishing water is to place recepts, cles in each dwelling, manufactory, &c., proportioned in size to the number of consumers, or to the carrying 'no of such businesses as require its use, and that beyond this quantity, fairly estimated, no further supply per diem be lurnished. In London this system is enforced, and with the most beneficial result. There the water is let on between certain times in the morning, and at the expiration of the time allowed it is shut off—the receptacles of tanks above referred to being supposed to have been filled meanwhile. This wednes spreading lives each person an average of thirty gailons, and this quantity is set down as the maximum that will as isy all necessary demands for drinking, cooking and ablutory purposes. As showing a marked contrast to this, we have authority for saying that in two cases in this city, where water metres were used, the following facts were brought to light——One family of only four persons was found to have used for the west of the crimquishment of confingations. The present means of supply for light hopping; 5. Water used for the extinguishment of configurations. The present means of supply for all these purposes is amply sufficient, and would be if the demand were doubled, could an end be put to the improvident waste, in some cases absolutely willul, which now characterizes its use in this city. This is a matter which calls loudly for legal interosition; and if it be not taken in hand, we may be held to dema

of the large main condulis in Fifth avenue, that bring the water from the receiving reservoir, burst about the same time, and two-fifths of the supply went to loss in consequence. Only a few days before the Croton Department had determined to lessen the supply, in order to make some necessary repairs to the aqueduct, but fortunately the matter was alterwards postponed for a time. Meanwhile the accident to which we refer took place. Had the repars been commenced at the time first suggested the city would, for forty-eicht hours at least, have been served with only one-quarter of the usual amount. Any one can easily perceive that, to say nothing of the inconvenience this would have given rise to, a configgration breaking out at this juncture of affairs would have caused a destruction fearful to contemplate.

As a matter of interest in this connection, we subjeth a statement of the percentage of population using public water to any great extent in ton cities of the Union, and also the number of gallons served to each inhabitant of the same. This statement is taken from the reports of the Water Bepartment for each city for the year 1860. It will be observed that in that year the average supply for each inhabitant in New York was thirty-saven gallons; it is now about rivey gallons, nearly double, the enormous increase of which is attributable aimost entirely to the fearful watte to which we have alluded:—

Sellons Per Inhabitant in New York was thirty-saven gallons; it is now about it is now alluded:—

Sellons Per Inhabitant in Inhabitant Uning Water.

New York 37

Baittimore 23

Boston 100

Bartford 34

100

Cincinnati 44

48

Brooklys 17

Buffale 63

Louisville 9

Cieveland 16

Detroit 41

First may be truly said that the present means of supply the same and the present means of supply and the same and the present means of supply and the present means of sup

The power of establishing water rates should be vested in the Croton Board; for, as matters now stand, those who consome the mose pay the least should be vested in the Croton Board; for, as matters now stand, those who consome the mose pay the least profit the standing of the Common the mose pay the least profit the standing of the Common Council, under which the remains more collected. One, in secondance with the provisions of the State law, by which a lawy is made in accordance with the number of feet front and of the stories of a building, no regard whatever bing paid to the amount used therein. The other, called "extra rent," is by ordinance of the Common Council, under which the start can be cut of feet non-payment. As well might the tax the style of the mutters therefore any the present incide; for a house of three stories may contain one family of six, or ton families of ten each; and of course more or less water will be used as these numbers may year, Islaugh, the building and the tax remain the same in each case. Let a reform be introduced in this matter forthwin, for it is most earnestly required.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the republication volers of the town of Jamaica, held puruant to public notice, at the botel of James S. Remsen, for the purpose of nominating candidates for town officers, the following gentlemen were nominated. "Supervisor, John B. Smith; Town Clerk, Alvin B. Dunham; Collector, Marrin Van Islain, and Wilson Mackand. "Supervisor, John B. Smith; Town Clerk, Alvin B. Dunham; Collector, Marrin Van Islain, and Wilson Mackand. "Supervisor, John B. On Thursday morning helarich Berrott, a German, about tweaty-two years of age, was found hanging by the neck to a tree on the Hempsteed and Jama'ea, plank road, at Washington squars. The decrease has been plank road, at Washington squars. The decrease has plank road, at Washington squars. The decrease has plank road, at Washington squars. The decrease has plank road, at Washington squars, the decrease has plank road, at Washi

REVIEW OF THE LABOR MARKET.

The semi-annual sgitation aroung the mechanics and workingmen of the city for an advance of wages, or against a reduction of the present rates, is commencing. In the spring of the year especially do the laboring classes make a movement of some kind. Last year, at the same period, the great subject which engressed their attention was the Eight Hour question. The bill interduced into the House of Assembly at Albany was well used into the House of Assembly at Albany was well duced into the House of Assembly at Albany was well backed throughout the interior of the State, as well as was well understood that the passage of such an act would have very little practical effect upon the action of private establishments or firms, still the moral effect of its working on State work and the employment of labor for such work was regarded as a matter of some moment. Following close upon the introduction of this measure at Albany followed the Annual State Trades Assembly Convention. At this meeting the eight hour question and a national labor congress were important subjects of debate. Early in the spring commenced the movements of the severa trades towards a reduction in the hours of labor, commencing with the painters and terminating with the caulkers, who for over three months maintained a contest which entailed much personal loss, suffering and trades, during the early portion of spring and continu trades, during the early portion of spring and continuing until summer, were productive of the most injurious consequences. The riggers, who were among the number who demanded a reduction of hours, obtained the concession which they sought, but the men were employed by the hour. In place of being engaged as previously by the day or week. This proved a most unwelcour as well as unpradtable arrangement for the journeymen, and they have every reason to regret the movement for reducing their working hours. Summer came, and with its most unusual dulness, all things taken into consideration, in the shipping trades, while a corresponding activity was permeating the building interests. Fall and whiter brought comparatively little charge in these two, the most prominent interests of the city. For years back the housebuilding trades were never so brisk, while the men enranged at shipbuilding suffered from a dearth of employment at that business, so much so that joiners, carpenters and others who could obtain anything to do, and encouraged by the activity displayed in the housebuilding line, took whatever employment was possible for them to work at. In many instances the eystem of quitting work at four P. M. on Saturdays was inaugurated during the fall, and it has been found to work to such advantage that employers exhibit no disposition to return to the old system. This circumstance will be made use of by those trades the members of which have not yet enjoyed the privilege of the continuing work at an earlier hour on the last day of the week. At the present time the agitation among workingmen presents a very curious aspect. Heretofore men were inclined to regard the approach of spring, more rarticularly, as the proper time to make preparations for an advance of wages, or the remedying of any existing errors in the working of their trades. It is true and advance is con emplated by some; others have nicrady obtained a partial advance, but the great majority, fearing a reductionfor attempted reduction by the employers, are

present received by journeymen plasterers is \$4 50 per day.

THE MERKLAYERS

are regulared much by the same rules and regulations as those which govern the plasterers. The number of hours worked per day is ten, with the exception of Saturday, on which day laber is suspended at four P. M. The same amount of activity prevails with the bricklayers as with the plasterers. Four dollars a day is the standard wages of the society; but on and after the 18th of March it is the intention of the men to demand \$4 50. From the fact that many of the men have been receiving that amount, owing to the unusual demand, it is argued by the journeymen that they will not have much difficulty in obtaining the increased scale.

THE BOUSE CASPENTERS

have recoived upon demanding increased pay on and after the first Monday in April, and have notified their employers accordingly. Acting on the belief that the demand exceeds the supply, and that the state of the labor market will warrant it, this demand has been made. The carpenters, not only of this city, but those of Harlem, North New York, Brooklyn and Morrisania will co-operate in this course. There is some opposition expected on the part of the employers to the proposed demand, but a general strike is not contemplated by the journeymen in case of their refusal to comply. The wages is present paid is \$3 50 per day; the proposed increase will bring it up to \$4.

THE BUESE PARTERS

have also decided upon a higher scale of prices. With many of them the demand went into effect on the 4th many at the strip and is \$3 50 per day; the proposed increase will bring it up to \$4.

THE BUESE PARTERS

have also decided upon a higher scale of prices. With many of them the demand went into effect on the 4th many of them the demand went into effect on the 4th many of them the demand went into effect on the 4th many of them the demand were the proposed increase will bring it up to \$4.

THE BUESE PARTERS

number of the trade have resolved to wait until after April 1 before they take any action.

STONE MASONS
find good employment at rates varying from \$4 to \$5 a day. Ten hours constitute a day's work, and eight hours on Saturday. It has not yet been decided to advance the wages, though that course is not at all improbable.

vance the wages, though that course is not a probable.

LABORERS

receive about \$15 a week, but their week's labor is often broken by wet and stormy days, which causes a diminution in their pay. Those who wait on bricklayers, maxons and plasterers have had an excellent season, with good prospects for its continuance.

The suffering Tabbes have not yet realized anything like a condition of affairs similar to that a short time previous to the eight hours strike last spring. The

of wages has been made in a few instances, though it is by no means general. Should business become brisk a domand on the present rates may be anticipated. Men now darn on an average sile per week.

CARRIAGE RULLINGS
is not unusually brisk. A short time ago the journeymen suffered a reduction of wages. A demand for increased pay will depend largely on the spring trade, which it is expected will be good. \$16 a week is the general average of the men at this calling.

MECHIANDOVA.

which it is expected will be good. \$16 a week is the general average of the men at this calling.

MISCRIJANGUR.

Cabinet makers, pianotoric makers, upholsterers, coopers, cigar makers, sas fitters, &c. are as a general thing not very brisk. The state of the labor market presents a more peculiar aspect than at any period for vears past. The question of wages is approached by the different trades' unions with a great deal of caution. In few of the building trades is a demand for higher rates spoken of, and even among the members of these occupations there is not that degree of confidence in the demand which characterized former movements. Shipbuilding which usually at this season is always brisk, is comparatively at stand still, and retrenchment is the order of the day with the builders. The cause, from an employer's stand point, is, owing to the present high rates demanded by mechanics, they are unable to compete with builders in other cities. Vessels requiring repairs are brought to other places, where mechanics' wages are not so high. The mereasing demand for more howser room produces an unexampled activity in the building trade. Mechanics understand this, and take advantage accordingly. How long this state of affairs will exist is impossible to state definitely. Dry goods merchants and other storekeepers, whose principal business is transacted with the working classes, complain of the duliness of trade. The contemplated advance in rents and the necessaries of life is regarded with much disfavor by mechanics, as the present unsettled state of the labor market, it is contended, with not warrant such advances.

EAST BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

OUR FREDERICK CITY CORRESPONDENCE. Transaction of Basiness-Appointment of Committees, &c., &c.

The tenth annual session of the East Baltimore Conference, assembled in this city March 13, at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Calvin Kingsley, D. D., in the chair. The religious services were conducted by Revs. Bishop Kingsley and J. A. Gere, by reading Sixty seventh Paalm and sixteenth chapter Mark, singing 6724 hymn and prayer. The President requested the Secretary of the last Conference to call the roll, which were done. Wm. H. Speake, L. R. B. Rhodes was transferred from Baltimore Conference. The Conference proceeded to election of -ecretary by ballot, which resulted as follows. Wm. Hardin seventy-two votes, George W. Cooper forty-eight, H. S. Mendenhal twelva, J. McR. Reily six. William Hardin was declared elected and by permission ap-pointed. H. S. Mendenhal, Recording Secretary; D. S. Monroe, Statistician.

The Conference fixed the hour of meeting at half-past eight A. M., and twelve M. as adjournment. An invitation was tendered from the Directors of Frederick Library Association to spend their leisure hours in their room as far as possible. Accepted.

On motion the presiding Elders were appointed a committee to nom mate the several committee to nom mate the several committees. They being excused for a few moments returned with their reports on Bibic Cause, Centenary Domestic Mission, Freedman, Temperance, Memoirs, Sunday schools, Poet Offices, Public Worship, Seminaries, Bickinson College, Tracts, To receive missionary money—James Carns, J. E. Amos, A. M. Creighton.

A resolution was offered requesting the Committee on Tempirance to hold a mass temperance meeting on Thursday night, and provide seeskers for the occasion. Rev. B. H. Cruser moved to appoint a Committee on a Memorial church, to be erected at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Revs. Relly, Miller, Carrol, Guger, Milchel and Mann were appointed.

The Board of stewards were granted permission to make their call to-morrow at ten A. M.

A stirring debate between Messes. Slicer, France, Relly and Carrol, on the subject of appointing a committee on life assurance.

A motion to change the name of the committee from Life Assurance to Better Support of the Ministers was carried. Revs. Sas. H. Brown, Monroe, liciarrah, Butte, E. Butter, E. J. Gray, Wm. A. Houck.

Rev. Des. Irimble and Williams, of Preebyterian Church; Gleeson, of German Reformed; Bratier W. Conster of Eastern German Conference, Brother Hukle, of Nevada Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

A communication from the Freedman's Ald Society of half-past eight A. M., and twelve M. as adjourn-

of Nevada Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

A communication from the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopat Church was referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

The sum of \$20,000 was announced as being the amount required to meet the expenses of the next General Conference, to meet in Chicago in 1863, and the amount required to be raised by the East Baitimore Conference \$550.

On motion the amount required to be raised by this Conference was referred to the Board of Stewards.

A resolution was offered requesting the Conference to celebrate the secrament of the Lord's Supper on Friday morning, at ten o'clock. Adopted by a rasing voic.

A motion prevailed to appoint a special committee on centenary, to consider the contenary collections which have been given to payment of old church debis, parsonage, &c.

The Bishep stated that the General Conference never anticipared that Caurch debts should be paid, but that the Church extension was a legitimate object for the payment of centenary money.

The committee consists of Revs. Silcer. McMorray, Thomas M. Reese, John Miller and George W. Cooper.

A collection was lifed for Christopher Parkison.

The Committee on Memoirs will be permitted to report on the occasion of the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ITEMS.

so often promised, so frequently delayed, was last promised positively for the 8th of March. Verdi sits on the stage all day, and every day, superintending the re-bears is of his Don Carles, and however much we may deplore his determination to confide his great work to French instead of Italian artists, we have reason to bope

deplore his determination to confide his great work to French instead of Italian artists, we have reason to hope that Don Carlos will appear in a style becoming his exalted rank. We learn that Verdi's new opera abounds in passages of great splendor. Special mention is made of a march in the third act, which is said to surpass in grandeur either the march in Fauet or the Prophic. There is a duo between Don Carlos and the Queen, of great beauty.

The successor of the Belle Helline at the Varieties, Paris, seems to be a failure. For we are told that the great expectations which were raised by rumors from behind scenes anent the Localaires du Troicième have failed as misorably as in Dickens' tale. The critics and artists who haunt the rehearsals had loudly vaunted the fun, the frolics, the verve of these third floor lodgers; the public has made their acquaintance and has pronounced them and their propriétaire insufferable bores. The piece was unmistak ably damned from the very first, but the persevering manager still keeps it on the play bills. Maism Neure was acareely better treated, yet night after night the queue invades the very sacred precincts of the Temple of Mammon, which, on the Place de la Bourse, stands opposite to the Temple of Mammon.

If the managers mean to keep promise with the pub-lic, the countiess millions who are expected in Paris from Chine, Japan, India, America, Abyssinia and Timbuctoo China, Japan, India, America, Abyssinia and Timbuctoo will be perplexed where to pass their evenings amid this mighty maze of entertainments. The taste for the seminude, of which the chariest maids of the French stage are prodigal enough, will again be gratified at the Porte St Martin, where M. Marc Pournier means to revive the Biche aux Bois. He has engaged Batty's live flone to ficure in the famous forest so ne, and the famous pieuwe Mne. Belval, will of course return from the Châtelet to the scene of her former triumphs.

The Berlin newspapers speak in terms of unqualified praise of the success of Mile. Morio in the part of Amelia in Il Ballo in Backers, at the Vitoria theatre. She was well seconded by Mesdames Grossi and Saroita. The first representation of this popular opera was honored by the presence of the Court.

The total receipts from the theatres, balls, concerts and exhibitions in Paris during the month of January smonoted to 2,012,879 frances, being a decrease of 6,820

smoneted to 2,012,879 france, being a decrease of 6,820

and exhibitions in Paris during the month of January smonoted to 2,012,879 francs, being a decrease of 6,820 francs on those for December.

Lady Don, the clever buriesque actress and comedienne, will close her successful engagement at the New York on Saturday. Her beneft comes off on Friday. Lady Don's next engagement will be in Boston.

This is the last week of Miss Kate Reignoids' engagement at the Chestaut, Philadelphia, Mr. James E. surdoch, Miss Lucille Western, the Japanese, Blitz, Wyman, ventriloquist andjwizard; Master Richard Coker and Signor Strint, the favorite basso, are the other attractives in the Quaker City this week.

The Eichingt English Opera Company will duish their engagement at the Concordia, Baltimore, this week. They open at the Olympic on Monday next.

John E. Owens will commence an engagement at the Holiday, Baltimore, on Monday.

Jack and Gilt has been brought out at the St. Louis Varieties under the auspices of Tony Denier.

Joe Jefferson is still at the Varieties, New Orleans.

Laura Keene is at the Louisville Academy of Music. The Phillips Brignoil Opera Troupe were very successful in the Barber of Saville at the Boston theatre on the 5th least.

9th lack.

The Japanese in Boston are astonishing the natives of the Hub with their extraordinary gyrations. Crowds nightly attend their performances at Tremont Temple.

Mila Marie Ros, notrees, puntominist and danasme, is at the Heward. Reston.

MASSACHUSETTS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Legislature—The Objections to its Ratification by One of the Negro Members—The First Speech of a Negro Legislator—His Denunciations of the South and Eulogics of the Black Man—Christian Abuse of the President by one of the Clerical Members—The
"Providence of the Devil"—The Amendment Likely to be Ratified. &c.
Bosros, Tuesday, March 12, 1867.
About a fortnight ago a majority of the Legislativo

Committee on Federal Relations reported that the amendment to the constitution of the United States ought not to be ratified by the State of Massachusetts, and that the whole matter ought to be referred to the next General Court. The colored member, Mr. Walker of Charlestown, who is one of the committee, was one of those who signed the majority report. A minority of the committee reported a resolution recommending the radification of the amendment. The reasons upon which both of these reports are founded were given in full in the Herald Boston correspondence at the time they were submitted to the Legislature. After the two reports had remained in the orders of the day for a period of two weeks the member of the House from Newton, Mr. Mason, moved that the report of the minowton, ar. Mason, moved that the report of the mi-nority of the committee (favoring the ratification of the amendment) be substituted for the report of the majori-ty, which opposed such action, and referred the matter to the next Legislature. When the question, therefore, was called up in the House to-day, the matter to decide was whether or not the voice of that representative body set forth in the proposed renewal of the federal consti-tution. There was a large number of visitors present, the most of them probably attracted by a desire to hear the colored member (Walker) express his views upon the

long argument in favor of the Legislature ratifying the amendment. He said, in beginning, that he did not see any reason why any committee of the Legislature should have recommended either ratification or non-ratification, for it was a matter which should have been left entirely with the House. The question seemed to be whether or not they would ratify and endorse the action of an intelligent and practical Congress in a time of great peril, when the country is burdened with heavy debts and taxation, and when the people are on the very verge of rain, and when the people are on the very verge of rain, and when the people are on the very verge of rain, and when the people are on the very verge of rain, and when we need the spirit of true brotherhood and union to give character and stamina to the country. Twenty of the loval States have adopted the amendment and none of them rejected it. All of the disloyal States have rejected it and none of them have adopted it, and Massachuseits is now to declare whether or not she will go with the loyal or disloval States. She should not postome or hesitate to do her duty. Any attempt to defeat this amendment is an attempt to deteat the reconstructive measures of a whe Congress; and if one falls or stands, so it is with the other.

When Mason had finished the eyes of all were turned upon the colored member Walker, for it was generally understood that he was to lead off in the debate in opposition to the amendment. As he arose and addressed the Speaker the House was hushed to silence. The falling of a pin could have been heard in any portion of the spacious hall, so eager were all to hear the first speech of a negro legislator ever delivered in this country. Mr. Walker said that he had not forgotten the fact that the country had found a partial relief in losing that abomirable institution, which had for so many years decraded American humanity, yet while we have accomplished this crand step in advancement, he would still maintain further justice and new genarantees, and ask every true towers the substitution seed that the men who were foremost in establishing this government insended to stablish a government in which the people should be supreme, and the found humself warranted in saving this from declarations made in a convention in 1776, viz,:—'We hold these trishs as 'leveldent,' that all me an intelligent and practical Congress in a time of great peril, when the country is burdened with heavy debts

men in the cross states as a majority, for they have so far rejected the amondment in a manner which would be creditable to them if their cause was just. In regard to the test cath, he and, he did not believe there was a simele man on the floor of the House of Representatives who seriously believed that it amounted to anything with the Southern people. The second section places in the hands of the Southern at the entire black hoppilation of the Southern should an altitute can did about the motor before the announcement should go forth that Mashachusetts had adopted the amendment. He would say it, not as a colored man, but as a representative of Massachusetts and as an American, that this amendment is on a par with every other at of the people with the South. Look at it. Look and see how carefully it guards everythine else but the interests of the millions of blacks of this country. It says to others, gonifemen, if you are coming back you must show that you have not held office in such a mammer as to have sworn to support the constitution and then violated it. This is because the safety of the white man would not otherwise be severe. It further anys that we must arree to stand by the national debt and agree that the government of the United States will never pay any part of the rebellion debt. All this is demanded because it is the only safe position in which you can put a white man in this country. But with regard to the two hondred thousand black Americans who have, been used to put down the rebellion, nothing is said to the arring brethren of the South, but, on the contrary, they are allowed to make laws by which he is to be governed, and in which they have no voice. In short, the second section means to incorporate shavery into the constitution of the United States. The safe pay the same and the safe pay the safe pay

and enthusiastic if it has no commotion had sobvided and whiter's friends had finished compratulating him upon his "maiden speech," Mr. Bird, of Walpole, also one of the Committee on Federal Relations, of the muse belief as the colored member, got up and moved to amend the minority report by striking out the most of minority report by striking out the most of a self-striking the self-striking out the most of the self-striking out the self-striking out

of Massachusetts earnestly requests Congress to propose to the States an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the disfranchisement of any ettizen of the United States on account of color." From the fact that this amendment was lost by 180 mays to 14 year, it is reasonable to infer that when the main question of ratifying the amendment comes up, it will be carried by a heavy majority.

Previous to taking the vote on Bird's amendment, a Mr. Howe, of Abington, one of the derical members of the House, including in a sort of an amusing abuse of President Johnson. He said that he was a man who, by the providence of the devil, occupied the Presidential chair, and he hoped Massachusetts would not reject the amendment, if for no other reason than that it would please him. It had been published in the papers, he said, that some men of Massachusetts and So th Carolina once went arm in arm together in a convention in Philadelphia, but he hoped that the representatives of the two States would not go arm in arm together in rejecting the constitutional amendment. On the first cocasion, when the fact was tool to Andy Johnson, it is said that he actually shed tears; but if he was told that Massachusetts and South Carolina had refused to ratify the amendment, he boileved he would feel more like smiling.

The Amendment Ratified by the Lower House. Boston, March 14, 1867. The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has yeas to 20 nays.

VIRGINIA.

Appearance of Fredericksburg-Benuty of the Lodies-The Fashlons-Negro Meeting Hun-nicut Denounced-The Garrison-The Troops. &c., &c. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 12, 1867.

FREDERICKSRURG, Va., March 12, 1867
This city, which was alternately occupied auring the war by the federal and Confederate coops, has changed little in appearance since its esse. It is uninviting in every particular excess for the beauty of the ladies here. The street being muddy would lead one to suppose that the Ristori skirt would be quite popular among them; but, whether from their poverty, which I can certify to, or from dislike to the style, the new dress is tropolis, that the late fashion will soon make its appearance. The city numbers about six thousand inhabitants, scarcely Anegro population here worth speaking about.
They number in all probably six hundred, one hundred and sixty-nine of whom are regularly assessed as taxpayers. There will be, doubtless, two hundred voters of that class when the polls are opened for them.

This city was the sene of a great many of the exploits of that eccentric individual, Roy. J. W. Hunnicuts, who This city was the seene of a great many of the exploits, of that eccentric individual, Rev. J. W. Hunnicuts, who figured in various characters, as preacher, politician and mountebank, both before and during the war; but who from his very peculiar maure has made himself here, where he is known, exceedingly unpopular among whites and negroes. The litter class are particularly bitter against this person, as was demonstrated by a meeting held here last evening, which was addressed by a Dr. Harriss, connected with the Bureau. The sable Doctor advocated Hunnicutt procedures, and defended that person; but he found his sable heavers were not disposed to be guiled—one of their number, a Mr. James Brooks, effectually combatting all the reimarks of the man of medicine.

The reverend mulatto is expected here to-morrow night, when he intends to harangue the negroes in his usual Richmond style; but I am assured by colored citizens of respectability that he will meet with no recoption, other than a tin pan seronade.

The city is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-first United States infactry. Formerly Second battallon Twelfth infantry, commanded by Cap. McC. Netterville. Major Johnson is in charge of the Bureau as well as the commander of the forces and attends legitimately to his own business. The troops occupy the Citizens Hall on Princess Anne street, once used as a their, and a place for heiding political meetings. These two companies are well satisfied with the location, and for their amusement and improvement have established two reading rooms here, at which all the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day are received. A complaint is however made of not receiving the Sunday Haraald, a paper which they say always supplies the deficiency in the news of the week.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Heavy Mortality on the United States Steam-er Jamestovyn. PANAMA, March 4. 1867. The Star and Herald of to-day has a long editorial on the subject of sickness on the Isthmus route, and seeks to make it appear that the reports about yellow fever are at least exaggerated.

For the sake of truth, and to give the travelling public

the means of judging for themselves, I deem it right oak the publication of a few facts in your widely circu-

States steamer Jamestown have so far reached the unimber of sixteen, out of a crew of one hundred persons. The executive officer, John Adams, was among the last victims, having expired on Washington's birthday. The pay master (Bates) is now reported by the surgeon as past-recovery, and another of the officers, as well as several of the crew, are reported by a critical state—that means sure to die. of the crew, are reported in a critical state—that means sure to die.

It is reported through town that the commander of the ressel, Lieutenaut Commander McDougail, has been urged to put to sea by leading men here, but that he is inflexible in his purpose to remain in port. The fact that he has a young wife ashore is given as the reason of his fixedness of purpose in this critical case. How-

that he has a young wife ashore is given us the reason of his fixedness of purpose in this critical case. However, this is more rumor, I am inclined to believe. The ship, at all events, cannot be districted while in port, as the hot season is advancing upon us. With but three exceptions the deaths on shore have occurred among the floating population, and the majority of these cases are stated to have come from St. Thomas. It is simost certain death for a stranger to stop here any number of days.

The rivalry between the Nicaragua and Panama companies should not be allowed to keep the traveiling public in ignorance of the real state of affairs as regards health hereabouts. It is well known that the casson is unusually hot in the Gulf and Caribbean, as well as on the Pacific aide of Central and South America. But as regards Panama, we are having a severe assault from yellow jack.

THE PRIZE RING IN CALIFORNIA.

Two Fights Coming Off at the Same Place—A Match Between Dooney Harris and Tommy Chandler, and a Mill Between Deviue, the Chicken, and Johnson, of New York, A Fight in Yole County, &c.

Tommy Chandler, and a Mill Hetween Bevine: the Chicken, and Johnson, ef New York, A Fight in Yole County, &c.

San France, Feb. 18, 1887.

POONRY HARRIS AND TORMY CHANDLAN.

The coming mill between Looney Harris and Tommy Chandler is now absorbing the attention of the fancy ber about and also at the cast. The affeir will take place in the course of six weeks, i learn; but the exact time and place is kept a close secret. The mea have gene into regular training, and siready large sums have been staked on the result, the odds being in favor of Harris, although the knowing ones say that Chandler's chances are excellent, and that when the time comes he will be found a very difficult nut to crack. Harris is too well known East to render H worth while speaking of him particularly. Chandler has had three fights: one, a draw, with Billy Dyer; another with Berassel Farley, in which will be a victorious in twenty-seven mioutos; and another with Peter Maguire, in which he was again the victor, after one hour and five minutes of hard fighting. Chandler is a young, active follow, and is safe to be remarkably quick and hard hitter. Upon these points his friends have piaced great reliance. His fighting weight is about one bundred and thirty-eight pounds. Harris is training at a piace cailed Maywood, about forty miles from this city, under the supervision of White, of Australia. Chandler is taking the necessary exercise on the Cliff House road, and the prospects are that both men will be in fine condition on the day appointed. The third deposit of five hundred as aide was put up last Saturday evening, and but two more of five hundred each are to be deposited to complete the stakes.

The match was brought about by Con Mooney, of this city, the well known sporting man, and he is antisfed that the result of his labors will give antisfaction to all who take interest in the prize ring. Mooney is determined that the all the half will be a contacted, however, where there will be in contacted, however, where there will be in contacted,